

SYNOPSIS OF EVIDENCE

JAPAN

1. Prosecution Document No. 8006, the affidavit of Major Thomas H. Hewlett, sworn to 2 October 1945, is offered for identification. The marked excerpts from this affidavit are now offered in evidence. This affidavit describes the brutal treatment of prisoners of war in Camp No. 17, Fukuoka, at which Major Hewlett was senior medical officer during his internment, and gives the following instances: -

- (A) Marine Corporal James G. Pavlokos was confined in the guardhouse in December, 1943, on a charge of theft, without food for a period of approximately 35 days, at the end of which period he died of starvation. Deponent examined the body and estimates that the weight of deceased had gone down from 170 pounds to 55 pounds at the time of death.
- (B) Private Noah C. Heard was executed in May, 1944, by bayonetting for the repeated offense of theft of food.
- (C) Corporal Walter Johnson was confined in the guardhouse in April, 1945, for talking to a Japanese civilian miner. He was permitted no food and was subjected to severe beatings day and night as a result of which he died. Deponent examined the body after death and saw many signs of severe beatings.
- (D) Private William H. Knight was confined in the guardhouse in May, 1945, for stealing a bun in the mess hall. He was subjected to repeated beatings and torture, and died after about fifteen days. Deponent was not permitted to examine the body but is of the opinion that the man died of starvation, possibly complicated by pneumonia.
- (E) Private Worldly was placed in the guardhouse in the spring of 1945 for having a small piece of zinc in his possession. After death, an examination of his body by deponent indicated that death was the result of beating. Men in the guardhouse were beaten with a 2" x 4" about the length of a baseball bat.
- (F) In March, 1944, two prisoners of war were placed in the guardhouse and forced to kneel for long periods of time on bamboo as a result of which they developed gangrene. It was necessary to amputate both feet of one prisoner, and three toes of the other.
- (G) Deponent was confined to the guardhouse for six days in October, 1944, for submitting a written complaint to the Japanese doctor concerning sick men who were forced to work in the mine.

(H) During two years in this camp the medical department was issued only sufficient Red Cross medicines to care for five hundred men for three months, although the camp reached the total population of 1780. Deponent performed 135 major operations without gloves and with inadequate instruments.

2. Prosecution Document No. 8022, the affidavit of 1st Lt. John H. Allen sworn to 30 December 1945, is offered for identification. The marked excerpts therefrom are now offered in evidence. This affidavit is an eye-witness account of the execution by bayonetting of Pvt. Noah C. Hoard, previously referred to in Prosecution Document No. 8006. Deponent witnessed the execution, which took place without trial, from the window of a nearby building. The Japanese guards formed a semi-circle around the prisoner who was dazed from repeated beatings, and bayoneted him as he sat on the ground.

3. Prosecution Document No. 8117, the affidavit of Fusilier William Johnson, sworn to 4 February 1946, is offered for identification. The marked excerpts from this document are now offered in evidence. This affidavit describes the brutal treatment of a prisoner of war at Sendai Camp No. 1B on 4 February 1945. The prisoner was in a very weak condition resulting from beriberi and malnutrition and asked to see the medical officer. Whereupon he was knocked down by a Japanese military guard and kicked in the stomach while lying on the ground. He died that evening.

4. Prosecution Document No. 8026, the sworn affidavit of Ian Douglas Newlands, dated 12 April 1946, is offered for identification. The marked excerpts therefrom are now offered in evidence. This affidavit describes conditions in prisoner of war camps at Moji and at Hakodate No. 1. At the Moji Hospital there were 180 prisoners and during the two months that deponent was a patient about fifty of these died, chiefly from lack of medical attention. At Hakodate Camp No. 1 deponent saw the killing of a Dutch prisoner who had been accused by the Japanese guards of theft. The Dutch prisoner was confined in the guardroom without food and every few hours he was taken from the cell and beaten by the guards with fists, sticks and belts. After a few days the prisoner died.

The deponent was severely beaten by the Japanese guards for refusing to order prisoners to perform work for which they were unfit.

The prisoners at this camp were employed in the Muroran Steel Works which produced steel for making gun barrels. Collective punishments were imposed on the prisoners for minor offenses by forcing the entire camp to stand on parade all night and then go to work the next morning.

5. Prosecution Document No. 2662, Part 23, the Report of the Japanese Central Investigation Committee relating to Prisoners of War, dated 9 January 1946, is offered in evidence. This report relates to the treatment of captured Allied airmen in the Eastern Military District of Japan. From this document which was written by the Japanese authorities themselves, it appears that Allied airmen were treated with great brutality. The report states at the bottom of page 2, as follows: -

- a. "The treatment of the airmen of the Allied Forces captured in the Eastern Region were divided into two categories. First, if they were suspected of violating military regulations, they were disposed of by courts-martial. Second, if they were acquitted, they were interned in the POW camps and treated as ordinary POW. However, before these steps were taken they at first were detained in the guardhouse of the Eastern Military Police Unit Headquarters as suspected violators of military regulations ... During the period of detention there were 17 deaths."

Additional incidents showing the brutal treatment of Allied airmen are set forth on pages 1 and 2 of the report, as follows: -

- a. On the night of May 25, 1945, 62 Allied airmen who were interned in the detention house of the Tokyo Army Prison as suspected violators of the military regulations were burned to death in the air raids.
- b. A seriously injured pilot of a B-29 which fell in Hiroshi Village in Chiba Prefecture received Kaishaku, that is, he was beheaded on May 26, 1945, on the orders of the Japanese captain of the patrol. The report adds that there is an indication that bayonetting of the body took place after death.

On page 27 of this document is set forth an additional report by the Japanese Investigation Committee dated 26 December 1945, relating to the treatment of captured Allied airmen in the Tokai or Eastern Sea Region. This report states (paragraph II, page 27):-

"From February 11, 1945, when the Tokai (T.N. Eastern Sea) Military District was established until the time of truce, the number of surviving airmen of Allied planes who descended within the District was 44. Of these, six men at the beginning were interned as prisoners of war since it was clear that they had attacked military objects; and the eleven men who later descended on May 14th were sent to courts-martial because they had conducted indiscriminate bombings and were deeply suspected of being major war criminals; 27 men who later descended after the latter part of May, were disposed of by military regulations without formal procedures of the courts martial due to the situation at that time. It was decided that these men were clearly guilty of inhuman and indiscriminate bombings."

6. Prosecution Document No. 2662, Part 24, the report of the Japanese Investigation Committee relating to Prisoners of War, dated 26 December 1945, is offered in evidence. This report relates to the treatment of Allied Air Force personnel in the Central Military District of Japan. The report states (paragraph 2, page 1): -

"Total number of the Allied Air Force Flight Personnel who were captured within the Central Military District by the Japanese Army was about forty-nine, of whom three were sent to Tokyo; about six died from injuries and sickness; two were put to death after trial by court-martial; and the rest, of about thirty-eight, were put to death without being court-martialed."

The report states (page 4) that the thirty-eight airmen were executed without trial due to the fact that the Japanese army personnel were too busy preparing defence operations against the intensified air raids and anticipated an invasion by U. S. forces and that the Judicial Department was too busy with cases of violation of military discipline.

7. Prosecution Document No. 2662, Part 27, the report of the Japanese Investigation Committee relating to Prisoners of War dated 27 March, 1946, is offered in evidence. This report confirms the statement in Prosecution Document No. 2662, Part 24, that of the forty-nine captured airmen two were executed by order of a court-martial and six died of injuries and illnesses, but indicates (page 5, annexed sheet No. 1) that the number of airmen who were otherwise executed was actually forty-one instead of thirty-eight. The report also states (paragraph 6, 1, 2 and 3, pages 27 and 28) that Lt. General Okida, Sanji, the Military Police Commandant, in June, 1945, issued a message to each Military District Police Headquarters advising them that if captured airmen could not be disposed of immediately by courts-martial perhaps other methods might unavoidably be used.

8. Prosecution Document No. 2662, Part 25, the report of the Japanese Investigation Committee dated 23 January 1946, relating to treatment of Allied Air Force Personnel in the Western District of Japan, is offered in evidence. This report states (paragraph 2, page 1):

"Of the Allied Air Force Flight Personnel captured by the Japanese Army within the Western Military District, about eight were put to death on the 20th of June, 1945 (Group I), another, approximately eight men, on the 12th of August in the same year (Group II), and another, approximately fifteen men, on the 15th of the same month in the same year (Group III), by personnel of the said Military District Headquarters."

9. Prosecution Document No. 8223, the affidavit of Yorio Ogiya, sworn to 8 February 1946, is offered for identification. The marked excerpts from this document are now offered in evidence. This affidavit relates to the execution of two United States airmen at Osaka on 18 July 1945. These are the same two airmen referred to in Evidentiary Document No. 2662, Part 24. The affidavit states that deponent acted as Witness Public Procurator at the court-martial of the two airmen and asked for the death penalty. In answer to the question as to what questions were asked of the airmen at the trial, the deponent stated (at the top of page 4):

"Q. What were the questions asked and what answers were given?

"A. The questions asked were as follows: -

1. What unit they belonged and duties, name, rank, age, schooling, profession.

2. Places they bombed:

March 9, 1945, Tokyo - Incendiary bomb from Saipan.
March 14, 1945, bombed Osaka,
March 17, 1945, bombed Kobe.

3. Radar explanation. Nelson was asked to explain American radar system. Nelson stated that he admitted the fact that he bombed Japan, but he only obeyed his higher officers' orders.

"Q. What was the verdict of the Military Discipline Conference?

"A. Lt. Nelson and Sgt. Augamus were found guilty and sentenced to die by the firing squad."

10. Prosecution Document No. 8285, the affidavit of Staff Sgt. Marshall S. Shellhart, sworn to 7 October 1945, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts from this document are now offered in evidence. This affidavit states that at Camp 5D, Kawasaki, the Japanese guards would beat the prisoners with sticks, clubs and steel rods until they were unconscious in many cases, and would then throw water on them to revive them and beat them into unconsciousness again. In many instances the prisoners were burned with small pieces of burning punk under the guise of giving medical care. The prisoners were also required to hold a bucket of water or a sack filled with beans with their arms outstretched until they dropped unconscious from fatigue.

11. Prosecution Document No. 8071, the affidavit of Cpl. John B. Lippard, sworn to 2 October 1945, is offered for identification. The marked excerpts from this document are now offered in evidence. This affidavit relates to conditions at Kanioka Camp and confirms the fact that a common form of punishment involved placing pieces of sizzling punk upon the wrist, stomach, or

neck of the prisoners. A guard would stand over the prisoner and beat him if he flinched or collapsed. Deponent was burned in this manner and then beaten.

12. Prosecution Document No. 8263, the affidavit of Gunner John B. Mullins, sworn to 3 November 1945, is offered for identification. The marked excerpt therefrom is now offered in evidence. This affidavit describes the torture of two prisoners of war at Yamani Camp, Shikoku, in March 1945. The affidavit states, on page 5:

"At Yamani Camp on the Jap Island of Shikoku, about March 1945, Gunner Basil Jones and Gunner Allan Orr, both of the 2/15 Fd. Regt., were accused of stealing sugar.

"They were taken away under the orders of the Jap WO known as 'Happy Jack' for questioning. They denied having stolen the sugar, and told the truth, that they had obtained it from their Jap guards in exchange for cigarettes from their Red Cross parcel.

"'Happy Jack' refused to believe this and in an effort to extract a confession of theft from them he spiked their hands to tables, using an ordinary type of office spike file. The spike was driven right through the hand several times near the knuckle joints. He then prised and lifted forcibly the finger nails of the men, using a paper knife as a lever."

The affidavit states that working conditions at this camp were very bad. The prisoners had to live on a small quantity of rice and barley and use their few cents a day work pay to buy any food they could. They were so starved they ate the entrails of dogs and when they could get it horse flesh. The work in the copper mine was twelve hours a day, with one day off each month.

13. Prosecution Document No. 8284, the affidavit of Pvt. Owen R. Kobert, sworn to 16 September 1945, is offered for identification. The marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. This affidavit describes the maltreatment of the prisoners at Camp No. 17, Omuta. Deponent was forced to kneel on bamboo poles in the guardhouse for five hours and was beaten with a club about six inches wide, 1½ inches thick and about as long as a baseball bat. An Australian had to have both legs amputated above the ankle because his feet froze when he was forced to kneel on bamboo poles.

Deponent saw prisoners beaten with steel rods about ½ inch thick and three or four feet long. Some of the prisoners were made to stand in a puddle of water and then were shocked unconscious by a 110 volt electric wire. Some prisoners caught pneumonia by having cold water thrown on them in the winter just as they started out for work.

14. Prosecution Document No. 8051, the affidavit of Cpl. A. L. Owens, sworn to 1 November 1945, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. This affidavit describes the torture of a U. S. Marine Private at Camp No. 8, Hitashi in June, 1945. All the Japanese guards, numbering about ten, beat the prisoner with sticks, fists, and clubs off and on for about five hours. They threw water on him to revive him, and then beat him again. He was beaten so badly that the United States Army doctors at first did not expect him to live.

15. Prosecution Document No. 8142, the affidavit of Warrant Officer James Gatley, sworn to 18 May 1946, is offered for identification. The marked excerpt therefrom is offered in evidence. This affidavit states that in December, 1944, at Kobe a prisoner was accused of selling a raincoat to a Japanese workman and was beaten by a Japanese lieutenant and twelve Japanese guards with fists, rifle butts, and wooden swords. Thereafter he was put in the guardroom with no clothing whatever and only one blanket. The average temperature at this time was 20 degrees below zero. The prisoner was beaten for half an hour every day for 19 days and eventually went mad and died.

16. Prosecution Document No. 8016, the affidavit of Lieutenant G. E. Bucke, sworn to 24 January 1946, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. This affidavit relates to the maltreatment of prisoners of war at the mining camp of Miyuta. Officers as well as enlisted prisoners were compelled to work 13 hours a day in the fields, unloading sacks of rice and coal and emptying latrines. Officers were allowed 360 grams of rice and 190 grams of flour a day. During the first two weeks at the camp the officers lost an average of about six pounds in weight. All Japanese, military and civilian, were allowed to administer corporal punishment for any offense real or fancied. All Japanese, including boys of sixteen, had to be saluted at all times, even in the dark.


Medical arrangements were very bad. Deponent was of the opinion that the Japanese could have made things very much better if they had wanted to. The Japanese non-commissioned officers who had no knowledge of medicine could overrule the Dutch medical officers who were looking after the prisoners.

On 7 August 1945, about ninety to a hundred British officers were beaten with bamboo poles and sticks because the senior officer had attempted to see the camp commandant to make a complaint about a ten per cent reduction in the rice ration.

17. Prosecution Document No. 8077, affidavit of Captain A. L. Maher, sworn to 27 November 1945, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. This affidavit relates to the mistreatment of prisoners of war at Ofuna Camp. Deponent states (page 3): -

"We were compelled to line up in the courtyard and the Japanese guards would take turns beating us with wooden clubs about four feet long and one and one half inches square, which they held in both hands. These were not clubs selected at random, but were regular issue to the Japanese guards. While many of the beatings were due to the sadism of the Japanese guards, others were meted out by the camp commandant as well as his superior officer in the Japanese Navy *** Under the guise of physical reconditioning, Japanese meted out severe punishment and beating. We were forced to run for long periods of time and any prisoner lagging behind or dropping from the line from exhaustion was beaten with the two-handed wood clubs. We were forced to do 'push ups' and other violent exercises for long periods of time. Failure to complete these 'exercises' in a manner satisfactory to the Japanese guards would result in a beating."

18. Prosecution Document No. 8043, the affidavit of William R. Leibold, sworn to 26 October 1945, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. This affidavit confirms the mistreatment of prisoner of war at Ofuna Camp and gives several instances of mistreatment of captured airmen resulting in death.

19. Prosecution Document No. 8289, the affidavit of George  McRae, sworn to 9 October 1945, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. This affidavit states that at Headquarters Camp, Osaka, following a B-29 air raid in April, 1945, evening roll call was called for the 500 or 600 prisoners and every man answering to the number "29" was taken out, beaten severely with bamboo sticks and forced to kneel on rock piles for about 1 1/2 hours.

20. Prosecution Document No. 8234, the affidavit of Chief Boatswain's Mate Philip E. Sanders, USN, sworn to 21 September 1945, is offered for identification. Excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. This affidavit describes conditions existing at the Osaka Main Camp at Honcho, and confirms the previous affidavit as to the B-29 beatings.

The prisoners at this camp were compelled to work in various Osaka steel plants making parts for tanks, trucks and ships, and also as stevedores they loaded and unloaded ammunition, tank parts, plane parts, rifles and other military equipment. The camp was within a few blocks of warehouses, ferries and piers at which men of war frequently were tied up. The camp was not marked and was wiped out with the surrounding area in a B-29 raid in June 1945.

The affidavit states that beatings were a very common procedure. Deponent was severely beaten at least twenty-five times during his stay at this camp. Over 95 per cent of the prisoners received a severe beating at one time or another. About twenty-five or thirty prisoners had their ear drums broken by blows on the head.

The affidavit states (pages 6, 7 and 8): -

- a. "Other favorite punishments used by the Japanese were restrictions on the amount of food a man could have, including completely cutting off his food for one or two days, cutting out the food of the whole barracks for the offense of one man, forcing a man to stand with a bucket of sand over his head with his arms stiff, forcing a man to kneel on the cobblestones, which were very sharp, for a period of two or three hours, or putting a man in a water tank, which served the camp with fire water, for the night. The tank was about five feet deep and this punishment was administered even in cold weather. At least two or three men in the camp were hit daily with swords in scabbards, rifles, sticks or any other weapon handy at that time. ***

The average number of men in our camp was between 650 and 700 men. Of these, about 120 or more men died in the 2½ years we were interned at Honcho. *** Most of the deaths occurred from pneumonia, beriberi or dysentery.

About 15 of the deaths in the camp were due, I believe, to forcing the men to work while sick and while giving them no medical attention."

- b. "The Japanese provided us with practically no medicine or medical or surgical facilities while we were in camp. Although we had experienced men to treat our sick and wounded, we had no facilities they could use. In March 1943 we received 40 cases of medicine and medical supplies from the Red Cross. These were supposed to serve the 22 camps in the Osaka area. However, the Japanese refused to allow anything more than a small trickle of these supplies to be delivered to the other Osaka camps. At the time the camp was wiped out on 1 June 1945, we still had about 90 per cent of these medical supplies on hand, although they could have been used very well to save the lives of men and prevent their suffering in the other Osaka camps."

21. Prosecution Document No. 8197, the affidavit of Pvt. H. H. Pauley, sworn to 6 October 1945, is offered for identification. The marked excerpts therefrom are now offered in evidence. This affidavit states that at Kobe Camp No. 3 there were about sixty deaths the first winter, most of which were due to lack of medical care and malnutrition.

22. Prosecution Document No. 8074, the affidavit of Sgt. W. R. Linderfelt, sworn to 4 October 1945, is offered for identification. The marked excerpts therefrom are now offered in evidence. This affidavit describes the excessive and illegal punishment inflicted for minor infractions of the rules upon prisoners of war at Yokkaichi Camp. Dependent states (page 1):-

"At three separate times I witnessed prisoners (five in all) who were strung upon ladders, hands tied to upper rungs so that their feet could not touch the ground. They were made to remain in that position from three to four hours at a time for several days. Sometimes weights were placed on their feet. When in that position they were beaten with sticks, belts and fists. Generally these beatings produced open cuts on their bodies into which guards threw salt. During this treatment the prisoners were given no food. Three of this group of five men were given this punishment for having stolen food and the other two for trying to get out of the barracks building during air raids. This punishment was so severe that the men begged the Japanese guards to kill them."

23. Prosecution Document No. 8291, the affidavit of Sgt. Frank E. Rick sworn to 8 October 1945, is offered for identification. The marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. This affidavit describes a case of mass punishment at Hirohata Camp in May, 1945. Affiant states that as a result of the theft of a quantity of food all the prisoners were compelled to remain kneeling for approximately six hours. At the end of that time nine prisoners confessed to the theft and were thereupon beaten by the camp staff with baseball bats, clubs, rope and fire hose for about four and one-half hours. When one of the prisoners became unconscious he would be revived and then beaten again.

In another case described in the affidavit a prisoner who inadvertently failed to salute a Japanese guard was given the water cure for about an hour and then beaten into unconsciousness.

24. Prosecution Document No. 8078, the affidavit of Staff Sergeant William Mahoney, sworn to 12 March 1946, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. This affidavit states that at Camp No. 3, Fukuoka, one prisoner stole three fish and as a result all the prisoners in the camp were denied food during two meals. Not only the culprit, but all the other men on his detail were severely beaten.

Another prisoner stole a Japanese shirt, and as a punishment all the prisoners in his barracks were required to stand up all night and were then denied breakfast. Six other prisoners in the same barracks were severely beaten for not turning the culprit in. Such collective punishments were sanctioned by the commanding officer of the camp who was always present at the time. Protests were made about these collective punishments, but nothing was ever done.

25. Prosecution Document No. 8095, the affidavit of Sgt. Matthew D. Monk, sworn to the third day of October 1945, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. This affidavit describes an instance of excessive and illegal punishment which occurred at Norima Camp near Nagoya. A prisoner named Wagner was driven by hunger to steal food from the camp galley on several occasions. After the first theft Wagner was

unable to return to his barracks in time to avoid discovery, and in order to escape punishment he attempted suicide. While in a weakened condition from loss of blood, Wagner suffered the following tortures at the hands of the Japanese camp personnel:

- a. The Japanese commanding officer, the camp NCO and the interpreter each kicked Wagner in the head four or five times as he lay on the ground.
- b. Wagner was tied hand and foot and seated in front of the guardhouse for a period of 72 hours, during which time he was permitted no food or water, and the Japanese camp personnel beat him with clubs.
- c. Thereafter Wagner was placed in the guardhouse on reduced rations. He was to receive a GI spoonful of rice and one half cup of tea three times a day for thirty days.
- d. When this period had almost elapsed, the Japanese announced that Wagner was dead. No examination of the body was permitted, but it was the opinion of the prisoners who saw Wagner placed in the castnet that he was still alive and breathing at that time.

26. Prosecution Document No. 8171, the affidavit of Corporal Alexis J. Mott, sworn to 13 October 1945, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. This affidavit states that at Camp DL, Yokohama, prisoners were forced to work in shipyards building different types of vessels, including naval cruisers, aircraft carriers and tenders, and preparing many types of Japanese naval vessels. No bomb shelters other than open ditches were provided for the prisoners.

27. Prosecution Document No. 8118, affidavit of Lt. Col. Robin R. Petrie, sworn to the 29th day of January 1946, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. This affidavit states that at Motoyama Camp the prisoners were compelled to work in a coal mine an average of twelve hours daily. Safety conditions were wholly inadequate and this led to a number of unnecessary injuries. The floor of the mine was often covered with water up to one foot in depth.

In the spring of 1943, deponent complained to the Red Cross representative about the long working hours under unsatisfactory conditions and the fact that the men had been given no day off during the entire month preceding. Shortly after this, deponent was beaten by the senior Japanese NCO on the pretext that he was responsible for a breach of some minor camp regulation. A month later when the Red Cross representative made another inspection, deponent was placed in solitary confinement for five days upon the same pretext in order that he should not be able to repeat his complaint to the Red Cross representative.

28. Prosecution Document No. 8266, the affidavit of Oliver E. G. Roberts, sworn to 30 August 1946, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. This affidavit describes the illegal conditions of work in the camp at Orio.

The affidavit states that the prisoners were put to work in a coal mine where conditions were very bad. There was a lot of water in the mine and the roof was dangerous. On one occasion the roof fell in and caused two or three deaths. The men were forced to work ten hours a day and on one occasion went for twenty-one days without rest.

Affiant states (page 1):-

- a. "In the wintertime the cold was intense and we were given very thin blankets which did not keep us warm. In consequence, there were a number of cases of pneumonia and five or six Australians died from pneumonia.

American Red Cross parcels were sent to the camp but most of the contents were stolen by Japanese guards.

Throughout the whole of the time that we were in this camp medical supplies were very short and because of this a number of deaths took place.

One Japanese at this camp with a name like 'Dogus' used to pick the lice off the men's clothes and make the men eat them."

29. Prosecution Document No. 8029, the affidavit of Capt. James F. Lawrence, sworn to 29 January 1946, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. This affidavit describes the working conditions at Hosakura Camp. The prisoners arrived at the camp from Singapore wearing tropical clothes. No clothing was issued by the Japanese although the Japanese laborers were supplied with warm clothing. The prisoners performed hard manual labor in a mine. The rations were so inadequate that all prisoners suffered from malnutrition. In February, 1945, two prisoners a week died of pneumonia. About sixty prisoners in all died as a result of starvation and the inhuman treatment of the Japanese.

30. Prosecution Document No. 8082, the statement of John H. Marshall, dated 8 September 1945, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. This affidavit describes the maltreatment of prisoners of war at Umeda Bunsho Camp, Osaka. Deponent states (page 1):-

- a. "At these work stations we were beaten, kicked, and generally mistreated by the civilian and army men that were in charge. This treatment and the lack of any medical supplies started the deaths of these men. Approximately four months after our arrival in Osaka, about 25 per cent of our men had died. This, in my opinion, was caused from starvation, exposure and diseases resulting from malnutrition and the brutal beatings that we suffered."

31. Prosecution Document No. 8065, the affidavit of Corporal Charles E. Maurer, sworn to 6 October 1945, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. This affidavit confirms the inhuman conditions at Umeda Bunsho camp, Osaka. Deponent states (page 1):-

"At Osaka there were originally 455 men; 120 died in the first four months from poor food and exposure. Our food was 570 grams of rice per man per day, which was inadequate for men working. If you did not work, this ration was reduced and in the hospital toward the end, patients were given only 300 grams of food per day. The Japanese gave us very little in the way of clothing."

32. Prosecution Document No. 8104, the affidavit of Alexander Meredith, sworn to 5 September 1946, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. This affidavit states that at Camp D1, Yokohama, in January, 1943, more than fifty per cent of the prisoners were ill with dysentery and malaria. Deponent states (paragraph 3, page 1):-

"We were employed in the Yokohama Mitsubishi yards as maintenance fitters. We left for work at 6:30 a.m., and got back to camp about 5:00 p.m. each day. Sick men were forced to work and in the first three months forty-five men died from pneumonia and malnutrition. With adequate medical supplies, proper food and clothing and medical treatment these men would not have died."

Food was at all times inadequate and in the summer of 1943 the meager rations were reduced by about one half. The result was that beriberi became prevalent and practically everyone suffered from malnutrition."

33. Prosecution Document No. 8203, affidavit of Lance Sergeant Arnold F. Caddy, sworn to 25 January 1946, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. This affidavit relates to conditions at Sendoyu. The affidavit states that the Japanese medical officer persistently refused to allow the Allied doctor to give any medical attention to sick men. This resulted in the death of at least one prisoner.

Affiant states (page 3):-

"From the treatment noted out at all the camps, it was clear that the Japanese policy as carried out by various Camp Commanders and their subordinates was to keep POWs in a low state of health and morale by keeping them short of food and by severe treatment and humiliation."

34. Prosecution Document No. 8119, affidavit of Major Francis J. Murray, sworn to 23 January 1946, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. This affidavit relates to prisoner of war Branch Camp No. 1 at Hakodate. Affiant was a medical officer and was placed in charge of the camp hospital. In December 1943, one of the

prisoners complained of a pain in his left knee. Deponent diagnosed the illness as acute osteo-myelitis which required an immediate operation, and at once asked the camp commandant for permission to take the patient to a local factory hospital near the camp where full operating facilities were available. Such permission was refused. Deponent thereupon requested to have the necessary surgical instruments brought into camp so he could perform the operation himself, but this was also refused. As a result, the patient died a few days later. At this camp the Japanese medical personnel compelled several prisoners to sign hundreds of chits for medicines which had not been issued, and which the Japanese apparently sold or gave to their friends.

35. Prosecution Document No. 8116, the affidavit of Captain Allen Berkeley, sworn to 31 January 1946, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. This affidavit relates to conditions at Camp No. 4, Fukuoka. Affiant was the medical officer at this camp and states that there were plenty of medical supplies in the camp but the prisoners were never allowed sufficient for their needs. At least one death resulted.

36. Prosecution Document No. 8161, affidavit of John W. Vinoy, sworn to 25 January 1946, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. This affidavit relates to the prison camp at Kawasaki. Affiant states (pages 2 and 3):-

- a. "Although there were ample American Red Cross supplies in the store, the medical sergeant Osawa refused to supply any, although he was repeatedly requested so to do by our doctor. This applied also to surgical instruments, and the doctor was forced to get (from) the blacksmith whatever instruments he could."
- b. "Osawa consistently refused medical treatment to sick men. About thirteen deaths occurred in three years, partly through his neglect, and but for the fact that the POWs were able to steal fruit and other food, many would have died from beriberi."

37. Prosecution Document No. 8107, the affidavit of Staff Sergeant Michael J. Robertson, sworn to 19 October 1945, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. This affidavit describes the maltreatment of airmen and refusal of medical aid. Affiant bailed out of a B-29 over metropolitan Tokyo, and after being beaten by a mob of Japanese men and women, was taken to the Komei Tan Headquarters in Tokyo for interrogation where he was beaten with a bamboo stick. At this time he was suffering from a broken leg and severe shrapnel wounds in both legs. No medical attention was given to him.

Affiant saw another U. S. pilot who was brought to the same cell in a semi-delirious condition and with marks of torture on his hands. No medical attention was given this pilot, and he died the same night.

38. Prosecution Document No. 8163, the affidavit of Sgt. Harry Slater, sworn to 12 October 1945, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. This affidavit confirms the refusal of medical aid to captured Allied airmen.

39. Prosecution Document No. 8349, the affidavit of Philip E. Sanders, CBM, USN, sworn to 12 April, 1946, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. Deponent states that in April and May, 1945, there were persistent rumors that in event America won the war the prisoners would all be killed. Deponent was told by a Japanese interpreter that if there were naval landings on Japan the prisoners would never see home. Prisoners were given rougher treatment every time there was an American air-raid.

Ex 1966 Confidential Document # 8391

No 1

證據概略

一頁

目次

一 檢察文書第六〇六号、一九四五年、昭和二十年十月二日ニトマスエヒ
ヒート / Thomas H. Hewlett / 陸軍少佐ノナリト宣誓口述
書ヲ檢証、タメニ提出致シマス、其中、印、所イタ箇所、按テ証
據トシテ茲ニ提出致シマス、此、宣誓口述書ハ福岡、オセワ收容
所ノ修舎ニ於テ残存ナリ待遇ニ就テ陳述ニテ居リマス、其收容所ニ於
テヒート少佐ハ彼ガ監禁中ニ於テ何ニ級軍醫將校アリシ
テ左記ノ實例ヲ示シテ居リマス

(A) 海兵伍長 ジェイムズ・パーバグロク / James & PavLokos / 一九四三
年、昭和十八年三月ニ密告罪、嫌疑テ拘留所ニ監禁サレ、凡ソ三十五
日、期間中食物ヲ与ヘラレザシタリ、期間、終リニ、飢餓
メ死亡致シタリ、証人ハ、身体ヲ検査シ、死亡者ノ体重ガ死
ス時ニ七〇ポンドカ、五五ポンドニ減シテ居タト概算致シタリ

(B) 兵卒 ノア・シー・ハート / Noah. C. Heard / 一九四四年、昭和十九年
五月ニ食物竊取、度重ナル罪科、タメ銃剣ニ死刑ヲ執行サレタリ

(C) ウォルター・ジョーハンソン / Walter Johnson / 伍長ハ、日本民間人共坑
採掘者ニ話シカケタタメ、一九四五年、昭和二十年四月ニ拘留所ニ監禁
サレタリ、彼ハ食事ヲトルコトモ許サズ、日夜其ノ酷ナ殴打ヲ受ケ、
ソノ結果死ニ致シタリ、証人ハ、死後、身体ヲ検査シ、死ニ
ノ澤山ノ痕ヲ見タリマス

(D) 兵卒 ウィリアム・エヌ・ナイト / William E. Knight / 食糧ヲ甘バシ
海ダタメ、一九四五年、昭和二十年五月ニ拘留所ニ監禁サレタリ、
彼ハ暴逆ニ殴打ヲ受ケ、約十五日ニ死亡致シタリ

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証人ハソノ身作ヲ調ヒ此事ヲ許可サシタセザニタガソノ學問ノ修養
肺病ヲ伴フタ飢餓ニタメ死ニタガト言フ意見ガアリマス

(三) 兵卒ワーグラー・ミッド・ハニル、小片ヲ所有シテ母ヲ殺シ、
五年、館中ニ入リ、春ニ拘留所ニ入リ、シテ死亡後、證人トシ、
身作ヲ検査直ニテ、彼ノ死ニ致シ、結果ニシト云フ事ガ判リ、シテ、
拘留所内、後遺意ハニシ、又、田ハ幅ノス、ボールノバト、長ハ短、
モ、ニシ、致シ、テ居タリ、テ、
モ、ニシ、致シ、テ居タリ、テ、

(下) 五四年昭和十九年三月二名、信房が拘留所三監登りサレ所一上ニ
長イ由無理ニ説カサレタメ、結果、部分が壊疽ニ罹リタタ
テ、大信房、兩足ヲ他ノ信房ニ奉、定指ヲ切断セバナリタ
セシタタ。

(4) 證人八日平人、疾者ニ鑲山ヲ強制シテ労働セシメ、病入ニ関シテ、
甚言書ヲ提出シタリ、五四年 / 昭和十九年 / 十月二日 間 拘留室
ニ送達セラル。

(H) 此收容所ニ於ケル二個年用ニ医務部ハ赤十字救護會ノミヲ專任ニ爲シ
三月間配給シタリ過キハ刺入收容全員ハ一千七百五十人ノ多キ
ニ達シテ護人ハ手套ヲ用ズ且 不適当ノ器具ヲ使用シテ百三
五回ノ手術ヲ施行シタリ

乙 檢察書類本(一)二三号一九四五年十一月三十日宣班三ヨリジヨメヘアリ
中尉/少Lt, John H. ALLEN/供述書、檢証ノヲニ提出シテ、
今後ニ証據トシテ標記ニタルソノ控申ヲ提出スル此供述書ニ兵
卒ノアー・C・(ード/NOAH C. HEARD/ニ於テ銃剣ヲ以テスル処
刑ノ目撃者ト陳述ニシテ宣班ニ檢察書類本(一)の六号ニ引用シタ
ル事ノモジアリ、

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五、檢察文書第三六六三號、第三三三號、一九四六年、昭和二十年一月九日附、停虜ニ関スル日本中央證問委員會報告書、證據トシテ提出致ス。

二、報告書ハ日本、東部軍區ニ於ケル聯合軍飛行機搭乗員停虜ノ取扱ニ関スルモノナリ。日本官憲自体ニ依ツテ書カシク、文書ヨリ、聯合軍搭乗員等ガ非常ナル残忍サヲ以テ取扱ハタ事ガ明白トシテ居リ。二、報告書ハ二頁、下段ヲ次、如ク述ベテ居リ。

(A) 東部地區内ニ於テ捕獲セラレタル聯合軍飛行機搭乗員ハ軍律違反、疑アルトキハ軍法會議ニ依リ處分セラルルカ又ハ不起訴トシテ停虜收容所ニ收容シ一般停虜トシテノ取扱ヲ受ムルカノ二途ニ區命セラルモノト。且其以前ニ於テハ先ヅ軍律違反容疑者トシテ東部軍憲兵隊司令部ノ留置場ニ留置セリタリ……留置間ニ於テ死セタル十七名ヲ出セリ。

聯合軍停虜ニ對スル残忍ナル取扱ヲ示ス附加的事件ハ、報告書ハ一二頁ニ次、如ク説明セテ居リ。

(A) 東京陸軍刑務所内ノ監禁場ニ於テ一九四五年、昭和二十年五月二十五日夜、空襲ニ依リ收容中軍律違反容疑者六十二名、焼死シタル件。

(B) 一九四五年、昭和二十年五月二十六日千葉県日立村ニ墜落セルB29、搭乗員重傷者一名ヲ巡回中、日本大佐、命ニ依リ今錯即チ斬首シタル件。尚報告書ニ於テ其ノ屍體ニ對シ銳劍ニヨリ刺突セル形跡アル事ヲ附

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加ニ居リ。

此、文書、二七頁、曰、東海軍區ニ在リ、聯合軍飛行機搭乗員俘虜ノ取扱ニ関シ、一九四五年、昭和二十年十二月二十六日附、日本諮問委員会、報告が記載セリ、居リ、又、この報告書、(二七頁第二節ニ在リ)次、如ク述ベテ居リマス。

昭和二十年三月十一日東海軍區司令部開設以來終戦迄ニ該區内ニ降下セリ、聯合軍飛行機搭乗員生存者、四十四名ニシテ、内、初期、六名、軍本目標ヲ攻撃セリト明白ナルヲ以テ俘虜トシテ收容シ、次、五月十四日降下セリ、十一名、無差別爆撃ヲシ、戦時重罪犯人タルノ疑ハ濃厚ナリ、以テ軍法會議ニ付、五月下旬以降更ニ降下セリ、二十七名、非人道的無差別爆撃ノ事實明瞭ナリトシ、當時、状況下軍法會議ノ正式手續ヲ省略シ、軍律ニ據リ、之ヲ處断セリ。

六、檢案圖書類二六六二號第二十四部、即チ一九四五年十二月二十六日付、俘虜ニ関スル日本人調査委員会ノ記録ナル。之ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。ツ、記録ハ、日本軍中部地區ニ在ケル連合軍航空隊員ノ取扱ニ関スルコトナル。記録、次、如ク述ブ。(二頁第二節)

日本軍ニ依リ、中部軍管區内ニ在テ、日本陸軍ニ捕ヘラレタル連合軍航空隊員ノ總數ハ、約四十九名デアリ、ソノ中、三名ハ、東京ニ護送サレ、約六名ハ、外傷及病氣ガ元トナリテ死亡シタ。二名ハ、軍法會議ヲ判決、後死

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刑ニサレタ。ソニテ残リノ約三十八名ハ軍法會議ニカケラル、
コトナク死ニ至ラシメラル。

此ノ記録(第四頁)ニ依ルニ此ノ飛行機搭乗員三十八名ガ
裁判ナシニ處刑サレタノハ日本陸軍職員ガ段々激化セシ
テ米軍ノ空襲ニ對スル防備工作ヲ多ク極メタル
コト、米國軍ノ侵入ヲ懸念シタコト、及び裁判所ガ軍紀
違反事件ヲ處理スル為メ余リニモ忙殺サレタコト等
ノ理由ニ依ルゾアル。

七、檢察團書類第二六六二號、第二十四部即チ一九四六
年三月二十七日付、捕虜ニ關スル日本人調査委員會ノ
記録ガ證據トシテ提出サレシ。コノ記録ハ檢察團書類
二六六二號、第二十四部ニ於ケル陳述ヲ確認シテアル。
即チ四十九名ノ捕虜飛行士ノ中、二名ハ軍法會議、指令
ニ依リ處刑サレ、六名ハ傷病ニテ死亡シタルコト、此カ他、方
法ニテ處刑サレタ飛行士ノ數ハ實際ハ三十八名ゾナク四十
一名ゾアルト述ベテアル(附録紙第一號、五頁)記録ハ更ニ
陳述ス。即チ憲兵司令官オキタサニ中將ハ一九四五年
六月各軍管區憲兵司令部ニ對シ、布告ヲ發シ、若シ
捕虜飛行士ガ直チニ軍法會議ニ依リ處理サレ得ナ
場合ハ他ノ方法カ用ヒラ、コトモ多ク止ムヲ得サルベキト通
告シタ。

八、檢察團書類第二六六二號、第二十五部、日本西部軍管區
ニ於ケル連合軍空軍職員ノ取扱方ニ關スル一九四六年
一月二十三日附日本人調査委員會、記録ガ證據トシテ

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提出せし。此記録ハ左ノ如ク述ベテオル(一頁第三節)
西部軍の軍區ニ於テ日本軍ニ捕ヘラレ連合國
空軍飛行士、中ヲ約ハ名ハ一九四五年六月二十日死
ニ至ラシメラシ(第一組)、又、約ハ名ハ同年八月十二
日(第二組)、ソノ他ノ約十五名ハ同年四月、十五日ニ
(第三組)、前述軍の軍區司令部職員ニ依リ死
ニ至ラシメラシ。

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九. 検察官書類第八二三号. 一九四五年二月八日宣達された
「ヨリオオギア」は、彼等を「検護」を「提出」した。此ノ「名
類」カラ印ヲ附ケテ「國政」ノ「振興」ヲ「只今」迄「護」トシテ「提出
」シマス。此ノ「口供書」ハ一九四五年七月十八日大阪ニ於ケル二人、
合衆國「飛行兵」ノ「処刑」ニ「関与」スルモノ「デアリマス」。彼等ハ
「書証」第三六六号第三四部ニ「言及」サレテ居ルニ人ト同
ジ「飛行兵」デアリマス。此ノ「口供書」ニ依レバ「口供者」自身ガ
此ノ「二人」ノ「飛行兵」ノ「軍法會議」ニ於テ「誰人」殺シテ「務メ」
「死刑」ヲ「求刑」シタ「デアリマス」。裁判ノ際、如何ナル「訊問」ヲ
此ノ「二人」ノ「飛行兵」ニ「ナシタカト」同ニ「対シ」口供者ハ「次」如何
「答ヘ」マシタ。(口供書七頁参照)
同、如何ナル「問」ガ「発セラレ」又如何ナル「答」ガ「行ラレ」タ。
答、發セラレタ「質問」ハ「次」如シ。

1. 如何ナル「部隊」ニ「彼等」ハ「所属」シテ居リカ。又「姓名」
「階級」「年齢」「學業」「職業」。
2. 彼等ノ「爆撃」セル「場所」
一九四五年三月九日 サイパンヨリ東京焼夷彈爆撃
一九四五年三月十四日 大阪爆撃
一九四五年三月十七日 神戸爆撃
3. レイダーノ「説明」。「ネルソン」ハ「アメリカ」ノ「レーダー」
「装置」ヲ「説明」スルコトヲ「求メ」ラレタ。ネルソンハ「彼」ガ
「日」ヲ「爆撃」シタト云フヲ「實」ヲ「認メ」ル。但、單ニ
「彼」ノ「上官」ノ「命令」ニ「服シタ」ニ「答」ガ「ナシト」云フヲ「云ツ」タ。

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同、軍律會議、判決ハドウデアツタカ。

答、ネルソン少尉及ビアウガナス軍曹ハ有罪ナル事ガ以
ナリ有射ニヨル銃殺ヲ宣告セシタ。

十、検査圖書類第八三六五号、一九四五年十月七日ニ宣せ
サレタ本部附軍曹、マーシャル、シエルハート、口使書ヲ檢
査、爲ニ提出シマス。此、書英カラ印ヲ附ケタ箇所
ノ振替ヲ只今書證トシテ提出シマス。此、口使書ニ
依レバ、川崎ニ於ケル修磨收容所、五デハ、白人衛兵
ハ修磨ヲ意識不明ニ陥ル迄、棒切シヤ、棍棒、鉄棒デ
殴打シ、ソレヲ又水ヲ掛ケテサシメ、再ニ意識不明ニナル
迄、殴打スル程ヲエトガ頻數ニ行ハレタ。又屢々修磨ハ
医療室ニ宣ヲ加ヘルト嘘ヲツイテ、火ヲ附ケタ小サナホウチデ
焼カレマシタ。修磨ハ又水一杯入ツタバケツヤ、豆ヲ一杯入
タバケヲ腹旁ニ切ツテ意識不明ニナル迄腕ヲ伸バシテ持
ツテ居ルコトヲ要ボサシマシタ。

十一、検査圖書類第八三二号、一九四五年十月二日ニ宣せサレタ
ジョージ B. リバード伍兵、口使書ヲ檢査、爲ニ提出シマス。
此、口使書カラ印、附イタ箇所ノ振替ヲ只今書證トシテ
提出シマス。
此、口使書ハ上開ノ各証ノ修磨收容所、状態ニ關係ス
ルモノ、常ニ行フ刑罰ノ一ツハ、修磨ノ首、腹部、臀部
ニ煙ルホウチヲ立テルデアツタト云フ事實ヲ確認スルモ、
デアリマス。一衛兵ハ常ニ修磨、作、上ニ乗リ、若シ彼ガタ
ライダリ、倒レタリスルト殴打スルデアリマシタ。口使書ハ此、

方活デ、火傷ヲ受ケ、血ル後、殴打サレマシタ。

十二、檢察官ヨリ書類第八ニ六三号、一九四五年十一月三日ニ宣稱サ
レタ砲兵、ジョン・B・マリスノ口供書ヲ檢證ノ爲ニ提出シ
マス。此ノ口供書ハ一九四五年三月、四國ノヤマニ修養收容所
ニ於ケル三人ノ修養務同ニ就テ、陳述シテ居リマス。此ノ口
供書ノ第五頁ニ次ノ如ク述ベテ居リマス。

「一九四五年三月頃、日本四國島ノヤマニ收容所デ、
野戰部隊砲手バズイル・ジョーンズ同ジク砲手「アラン・オー」
兩名ハ砂糖ヲ盗ンダカドテ咎メラレタ。

彼等ハ「ハピー・ジャック」デ通ツテキル日本人准士官「ウォー」
ノ命令デ訊問ノ爲連レ去ラレタ。彼等ハ砂糖ヲ盗ンダ
ルヲ否定シタ。ソシテ彼等ノ「ヤ」字カラ来タ小包中ノ
煙草ト交換ニ日本人字衛カラ手ニ入レタモノダト云々
語ツタ。

ハピー・ジャックハ、コレヲ信ジヤウトモセズ、ドウシテモ彼等が盗ミ
ヨシタト白狀サセヨウトシテ普通通ノ事務用ノ釘^{ねじ}ヲ送リ
(領收證ナドヲ突キ見スモ)ヲ使ツテ、彼等ノ手ヲ梃子ニ打チ
ツケタ。釘ハ數回ニ亘リ、指關節近クノ跡デ手ヲブチ抜イタ。
ソレカラ彼ハ代切ナイヲ挺、代リニシテ、指ノ爪ヲツチ割ケ、爪ヲ
手理ニハガシタ。
レ

以上ノ如ク述ベテ居リマス。ナホ此ノ口供書ニ依レバ、此ノ修養
收容所ニ於ケル常働條件ハ非常ニ悪カッタリデアリマス。

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修磨ハゴウ少量ノ米ト大煮デ煮サネハナシ文。一。銭銭カニ
追デナイ常價ヲ、伊カ食物ヲ買フ、ニ使ハネバナリマシデシク。
彼等ハ命リ、飢ニテモナシ、大、肉、臓ヲ食ベモナシ入レバ、
馬肉ヲモ食ベリ、ナリマシク。銅出デ、汚物ハ、一。十二時迄
デ毎月一日、休、ガアツタデシク。

十三、検査國書類第八八四号、一九四五年九月十六日、東京
サレタオウシ、尺、ス、ト兵、口、依、者、ヲ、検査、為、
提出、致、シ、ヌ。又、シル、シ、ヲ、ツ、ケ、ヲ、板、等、ヲ、証、據、ト、シ、テ、提
出、シ、マ、ス。此、口、依、者、ハ、大、田、田、名、部、第十七、修磨
收容所、ノ、虐待、ヲ、陳、述、ス、ル、モ、デ、ナ、リ、ヌ。口、依、者、ハ、衛
兵、所、デ、立、付、留、モ、竹、棒、ニ、三、堂、ハ、身、ヲ、強、要、ナ、シ、幅、約
六、寸、厚、十、一、寸、半、長、六、呎、鉄、用、バ、ツ、ト、生、提、棒、デ、殴、
サ、レ、マ、シ、ク。一、オ、ス、ト、ラ、リ、ヤ、人、ハ、竹、棒、ニ、三、堂、ハ、身、ヲ、強、要、ナ、シ
ク、際、ニ、脚、ニ、凍、傷、ヲ、受、ケ、タ、局、兩、脚、共、蹠、ニ、デ、切、断
セ、バ、ナ、リ、カ、ツ、タ、デ、ア、リ、ヌ。

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口、依、者、ハ、修磨、ガ、直、径、約、四、分、一、寸、長、サ、約、三、呎、カ、四、呎、
鉄、棒、デ、殴、打、サ、レ、ル、ヲ、目、撃、シ、マ、シ、ク。或、ハ、修磨、達、ノ、如、キ、ハ
水、留、ノ、中、ニ、立、タ、セ、ラ、レ、タ、後、一。ボ、ルト、電、流、ヲ、通、ジ、テ
意、識、ヲ、失、ハ、セ、ラ、レ、マ、シ、ク。又、或、ハ、修磨、達、ノ、如、キ、ハ、冬、修磨
ニ、出、発、セ、シ、ト、ス、ル、時、ニ、冷水、ヲ、浴、ビ、セ、ラ、レ、タ、デ、肺炎、ニ、罹、ル、ヲ、
デ、ア、リ、マ、シ、ク。

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PURL: <http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/7ff037/>

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十五、検査圖書類第八四部、一九四六年一月十一日、宮田三三三、中尉、
 中尉、口供書ヲ検査、爲提出致ス。其、中多、印、附、テ、拔、キ、
 書、高、ト、提、出、致、ス。此、口供書、依、ハ、一九四四年、神、主、
 日本人職ニ、一、着、ハ、一、ト、實、ハ、事、外、名、ト、一、人、日本人中尉ト、
 二人、日本人衛、依、リ、拳、ラ、ハ、銃、台、尻、及、木、銃、打、
 以來、彼、一、枚、毛、布、以、外、一、綿、纏、ハ、衛、兵、所、内、拘、留、サ、
 温度、零、下、二、十、度、下、リ、タ、ト、十九、日、間、此、
 改、打、サ、レ、其、結果、精神、異、状、ヲ、来、
 死、之、致、ス。

十六、検査圖書類第八四部、一九四六年一月二十日、三三三、中尉、
 中尉、口供書ヲ検査、爲提出致ス。其、中多、印、附、テ、拔、
 キ、書、高、ト、提、出、致、ス。此、口供書、宮田、音、
 俘虏收容所、於、ハ、俘虏、産、待、
 下、七、年、間、ハ、毎日、十三、時間、米、袋、石、炭、袋、
 等、野、外、勞、働、ヲ、強、制、サ、
 九、ノ、
 二、週、間、中、
 下、
 二、
 中、
 中、
 中、

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医療設備、甚、
 其、
 其、
 其、

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Document #

受ける。医療員等も、此、知識を有する日本兵下士官の停務、
看護等に中ずり、大抵、人軍医將校を支配する事、許さるべき
こと。

五五五、月首九十人乃至百人、英國人將校の竹竿、棒、切、打
てしもの事、理由、上級將校の未、配給十ペヤント削減、就、陳
情する為、停務收容所長面會する事、あり、なり、なり、なり。

又、夜、寫圖書類、オ、ノ、舞、九、五、五、十、月、首、百、百、百、百、百、百、
ノ、ノ、大、尉、口、伝、書、手、検、査、為、三、提、出、致、し、る、其、中、多、印、附、
り、拔、出、す、書、讀、し、て、提、出、致、し、る、此、口、伝、書、大、船、青、皮、停、務、收
容、所、に、於、て、停、務、産、生、を、懸、念、と、し、り、る、口、伝、書、次、如、陳
述、致、し、て、居、り、る、(三、頁、末、尾、四、頁、參、照)

吾々、中、庭、整、列、強、制、サ、ル、日、本、人、看、守、達、長、十、約、四、尺、
一、寸、半、角、不、棍、棒、兩、手、持、て、五、々、々、代、代、に、殴、り、つ、て、る、棍
棒、去、歸、目、に、殘、り、カ、テ、リ、日、本、人、看、守、正、規、支、給、サ、レ、テ、
る、ニ、改、打、多、ク、日、本、人、看、守、等、賭、博、性、に、成、リ、テ、中、に、
收容所長、及、し、上、級、日、本、海、軍、將、校、も、課、サ、リ、タ、リ、タ、リ、
身、体、ヲ、鍛、ヘ、直、ス、ト、イ、フ、口、實、下、日、本、人、に、ト、イ、裁、裁、改、打、
課、ス、吾、々、長、い、間、駈、走、ヲ、セ、し、停、務、中、疲、勞、多、ク、後、に、連
テ、イ、テ、来、り、落、伍、シ、テ、列、ヲ、離、れ、り、る、者、カ、下、に、兩、手、持、
不、棍、棒、改、メ、五、々、々、腕、ヲ、伏、シ、PUSH-UPS、其、他、
過、激、な、運、動、を、長、時、間、亘、テ、強、制、し、る、此、等、所、謂、運
動、日、本、人、看、守、満、足、る、様、サ、仕、テ、リ、遂、ニ、イ、キ、何、時、改、打、

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[illegible]

九月、B27 依兒童體、爲周圍一地域、甚爲清潔、
 又、

二月、B27 依此定龍為獨用一地域、共三條溝、 $4 \div 3 = 1.33$

皇親皇親は、極う、前、如、事、求、に、
皇親、は、所、居、間、が、ト、五、回、に、打、に、仕
、は、九、バ、ト、以、上、者、が、其、色、々、場、合、に、
、に、打、に、。、五、三、。、は、が、頭、に、打
、は、膜、を、破、に、。、。

豪族人は此宿舎所ニ居間ニサトモニ互回遊シテ毆打サシテ佐
ツキテハラス。宿舎九五バーセント以上者共々色々場合ニ於

スチール・レス。信濃、九ノ一・二以上、春が其の色々場合
ニ別、ハ打サレ、的ニ五ノ三。右は信濃が頭ヲ打
たし、信濃膜ヲ破、ハアリス。

宣撫書述書六次及與六次事之始末居之

日本、好言用、他、徳、舞、其、人、世、其、食、物、自、量、制、
止、下、之、多、時、二、日、力、二、月、間、全、然、食、物、ヲ、斷、之、力、ニ、多、リ、

[illegible]

其ノ要ハ上ニ三時間天ニ三時間天蹴カセタリ。収容所ニ夜間、
 防共用ニ用ニシテ井ノ水槽、水漬ケタリ之ヲ。此ノ水槽深約

吹雪り此、微創、寒、元候時、美行、入。か、一、夜、密、作
一人、二、人、三、人、の、母、日、刀、テ、鞘、コト、又、鏡、棒、片、又、其、辺、ニ、リ

私事、後遺症、又、子孫、人数、平均、六百、名、出

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私達牧畜所ニ入リテ居ル人、數ハ、牛馬七百頭、及、牛、馬、出
テ、之ヲ、賣、賣、人々、之、賣、賣、ニ、及、牛、馬、之、以、テ、人々、之、賣、賣、ニ、及、
所、賣、賣、人々、之、賣、賣、ニ、及、牛、馬、之、賣、賣、ニ、及、牛、馬、之、賣、賣、ニ、及、
多ク、ハ、牛、馬、之、賣、賣、ニ、及、牛、馬、之、賣、賣、ニ、及、牛、馬、之、賣、賣、ニ、及、

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24. 検察文書オハ九五号、一九四五年／昭和二十年／三月十三日、
ウィリアム・マホニー一等軍曹／William Mahoney／宣誓
口供書ヲ検証、為提出之其、印ヲ附ケタル箇所、抜萃ヲ書
證トシテ提出致シマス。コノ宣誓口供書、福岡、オハ三收容所ニ
於テ一人、俘虜ガニ人、食ヲ與ヘラセザシタカドニ依リ收容所全体、俘
虜ガニ回分ノ食ヲ與ヘラセザシタ。犯人ガデテテ、彼語
ツタ詳細ノ中ニ含ミテ、他ノ俘虜全部ガヒドク殴打サレ
タ。

他ノ俘虜、概、日本、ニシテ、決意、シテ、罰トシテ、收容所内
ノ俘虜全部ガ（晩中）立タサシ、ソノ方、鞭打、與ヘラセザシタ。
同ノ收容所内、他、六人、俘虜、犯人ヲ渡サシ、ソノ方、鞭打
サレタ。コノヤ、テ、集団懲罰、ニ、收容所長ガ是
認、シ、ソノ時、彼、何時モ参加シ居マシタ。之等、集団懲
罰、ニ就イテ、異議ガ申、立、ラシ、ソノ方、何モサシ、タ、マ
アリセザシタ。

25. 検察文書オハ九五号、一九四五年／昭和二十年／
十月三日ニ宣誓シタ、マシュー・D・モーク／Matthew D.
Monk／軍曹、宣誓口供書ヲ検証、為提出致シマス。
ソノ中ヨリ、印、ツキ、箇所、抜萃ヲ、證據トシテ提出致シ
マス。コノ宣誓口供書、名、モ、屋附近、ノ、リ、ニ、收容所、起
ツタ極端、非合法的懲罰、（例ヲ述ベテ居リマス。フグー
／Wagner／トイフ）一人、俘虜ガ空腹ニ耐ヘ、兼、オハ五、六度、收容
所、内、炊、キ、室、カ、食物ヲ、渡、シ、タ。オハ、一、週、迄、後、デ
フグー、ニ、登、見、サ、シ、ハ、ヨ、避、ケ、ル、為、收容所、（町、周、近）ニ、帰

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24. 検察文書第八八号、一九四六年／昭和二十一年／三月十二日、
ウィリアム・マホニー中一級軍曹／William Mahoney／宣誓
口供書ヲ検証、為提出致シマス。印ヲ附ケタル箇所、抜萃ヲ書
證トシテ提出致シマス。宣誓口供書、福岡、第三收容所ニ
於テ一人、俘虜ガ三、五、食ヲ取ルニシテ依リ收容所全体保
虜ガ三回分、食ヲ与ヘラレセザシク。犯人ダダナク、彼語
ツタ詳細ノ中ニ含ミテ、他ノ俘虜全部ガビドリ殴打サレ
タ。

他ノ俘虜、概、日本、ニシテ、罰トシテ、收容所内
／俘虜全部ガ、晩中、立タサシ、シカ、難食ヲ與ヘラレセザシク。
同ノ收容所内、他、六人、俘虜、犯人ヲ渡サタリ、ビドリ
殴打サレタシク。コノヤ、ト、集束團懲罰、收容所長ガ是
認シ、ソノ時、彼、何時モ参加シ居タリ。之等、集束團懲
罰、就、ト、田舎、中、立、ラシ、シ、ガ、面、目、モ、サ、ラ、タ、リ、カ
アリセザシク。

25. 検察文書第八九五号、一九四五年／昭和二十年／
十月三日ニ宣誓シタマヒ、Dモリ／Matthew D.
Monk／軍曹、宣誓口供書ヲ検証、為提出致シマス。
ソノ中ヨリ、印、ツキ、箇所、抜萃ヲ、証據トシテ提出致シ
マス。宣誓口供書、名、を、屋、附近、ハ、ソノ、收容所ニ起
ツタ極端、非合法的懲罰、例ヲ述ベテ居リマス。フダ、

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Wagner／トイフ、一人、俘虜ガ空腹ニ耐ヘ、兼、五、六、度、收容
所、炊、キ、室、カラ、食物ヲ取ルニシタリ。ヤ、一、初、夜、後、デ
フ、グ、ト、一、人、登、見、サ、レ、ハ、ヲ、避、ケ、ル、為、收容所、内、向、ニ、帰

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物に與へらるべきなり

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檢察文書八二二番、一九四六年、昭和二十一年一月二十九日宣誓より口述に、ベトリ一中佐 / Robin R. Petrie /、宣誓書口供書を検証、為提出致し、中印、附きたる他箇所、板筆を證據トシ提出致し、宣誓書口供書にモトマテ收容所ニ於て労働が度玩内、一日平均二十時間強制労働を行はせられたることを述べ居ります。

安全設備、全く不十分で、依り多敷、不必要に負傷者を出せり、所、床、僅一呎、高さ二十センチに過ぎり、

一九四二年、昭和十八年、春宣誓者、赤十字代表者、赤十字、状態、下、長時間労働及び、一月間全然休暇が與へられず、不平を申し立て、後、同、宣誓者、或取に、又收容所規則違反、責任を負つべきで、口述、日本人上級下士官、殴打せられた。後、赤十字代表者が、一度視察に来た時、宣誓者、彼が赤十字、代表者、彼、不平を繰返さるが出来ず、同、口述、五日間孤立した監禁場に入らされた。

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檢察文書八二六番、一九四六年八月三十日オリグー、ロバート・ベリ宣誓書より、之を検証、為提出し、中印、標、板筆を證據トシ提出ス。該宣誓書、所、尾補處收容所内、住す、不潔、有様

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ヲ捕虜として中。

該宣撫書、捕虜達ノ領ニ條件、要ク山灰坑、任
ニ就マシタリヲ述ベテ中ニ、坑道内ニ水が豊シク溜リ
屋根が危倒ニアリ。或時、屋根が落テ、二、三名、死ヲ招
ク。捕虜、日三十時間働カシメ、或時、休ミテ、一日働カシメ
口供書、次ノ如ク述ブ (オ一頁)

A. 冬季、寒サ甚タリ。シカモ我々、到底保護、保ヲナ
ク、大變薄イ衣ヲ與ヘラレタリ。結果若干、肺炎、重
ク出シ、五名乃至六名、瀕死、其が肺炎、タノ死セシタ。

米國赤十字、小包が收容所ニ送ラレタガ、内容物、
大部分、日本軍衛兵、依テ、取テシタ。

私達ガ、收容所ニテ、全期間、通シテ、医薬品、非常
ニ不足シテ居リ。コトヲ若干、死セシメ起サシタ。

アグス、トイフヤウナ姓名ヲモテ、此、收容所内、一名、日本人
ハ、常々人々、衣服ヲ重テシテ、人々ニ食セリ。

シ、檢察文書ハ、一九四六年一月二十九日附、シ、

E. ロウレス大尉、宣撫書ヲ檢證、為、提出、且、其、
標、ハ、五、五、ヲ證據、シ、提出シ、該宣撫書、ホサリ

收容所、於、此、労働、情況ヲ述ベ、中ニ、捕虜、頭、

衣服、ミ、シ、ガ、ホ、シ、カ、リ、テ、收容所、到、着、シ、タ、日本、人、

働、者、ガ、暖、衣、ヲ、與、ヘ、タ、リ、モ、拘、テ、我、々、ハ、日本、人、カ、ラ、衣服、ヲ、與、

ヘ、シ、タ、リ、タ、リ、捕虜、達、兵、隊、中、ニ、テ、労働、シ、タ、食糧、配、

給、非常、ニ、少、ク、イ、タ、リ、モ、ア、リ、タ、リ、全、捕虜、食、養、

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使謂之憾なり。一九四五年二月三、捕虜一週二入宛、割合
ヲ捕虜ヲ死ガ。全部ヲ約二十名、捕虜、飢餓、日本人、殘
忍ニ待遇、結果死ガ。

30. 檢察文書ハ。八三號。一九四五年九月八日附。三ヨニ。
ヒ、一ニ、~~東~~捕虜書ヲ檢証、爲提出シ且、其、標、檢
査、證據トシ提出スル。該宣折書、大阪收容所梅田
會所於、捕虜、虐待ヲ物語リ、供述者、次、如ク述
ブ。

「之等、作業地ニ於テ、監督ニ當ル民間人及、軍人
ニヨリ、余等、打ツ、蹴ラシ、且、全般ニ亘リ虐待セリシ。
斯ナル待遇、及、二陸軍、田父給、欠乏、タメ、之等、者、中死
セスモ、ヲ生シ。余等、大阪着後四月ニシテ、約三割五分、死者
ヲ出ス。余、見、所、三、是等死、飢餓、衣服不足及、余等、蒙
リタル不足ニ於テ、殘酷ニ殴打、由來タル疾病、全クモナリ。」

31. 檢察文書ハ。六五號、一九四五年十月八日附、午一ル。
ヒ、一、一、係長、宣折書ヲ檢証、爲提出シ且、其、標
檢査、證據トシ提出ス。該宣折書、大阪收容
所梅田會所於、殘死ニ狀態ヲ確認スルモナリ。宣
折書、次、如ク述ブ。(一頁)

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大阪ニ始メ四八五名が收容サレテナク。最初、四月間、食糧
ト燃料ト不足、タメニ二〇名が死亡シタ。我々、食糧ハ一日一人当
リ五七〇瓦デテウ、ソレハ仕事ヲスル男子達ニ不充分デアラウ。
若シ働カサカッタラ此、配給減セラル、又病院ニ於テ死ニ至ル
迄病人ハ日食糧三〇〇瓦、ミテ給付セラル。日本人ハ衣類、
方面ニ於テハ殆ト給付ラレナカッタ。

三二 検察文書八一〇四号、一九四三年九月五日附、アレン
グ、メリテイス、宣誓書ヲ検証、爲ニ且ツ其ノ標、アル拔萃
ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。該宣誓書ハ、捕兵D1收容所ニ於テ
一九四三年一月ニ捕虜、五〇パーセント以上ヲ赤痢トアリマニカ、
ツテナクコトヲ述ベテナク。宣誓書者ハ次、如ク述フ。

(一頁第三即)

我々、横濱三菱造船所ニ設備係理工トシテ使ハシタ。我々、毎
日午前六時三十分仕事ニ付キ、午後五時以テ收容所ニ帰ル。
病人ニ無理ニ働カサシメ最初、三四月、中ニ四十五人が肺炎
ト栄養不良、タメ死亡シタ。通キテ医薬品ヤ通キテ衣食ト治
療ガアツタラ此等ノ者ハ死ナカッタデアラウ。

食物ノ量ニ不充分ナ。一九四三年、夏、余ニカク配給ガ更
ニ約半量ニ減ニサラル。ソノ結果脚氣ガ流行シタ。殆ト凡テ
ガ栄養不良ニ罹リテナク。

三二 検察文書八一〇三号、一九四三年一月廿五日附、アレン
ド、ド、ギヤデー軍曹勤務任長、宣誓書ヲ証ニ検証、爲
ニ提出シ、標ヲツケタ拔萃ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。該宣誓
書ハセニニ於ケル情況ニ言及シテナク。該宣誓書ハ、日本

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軍医が聯合軍医師、病人ニ対スル治療ヲ拒否ス其、爲
ニ一名、捕虜ヲ死セシメタコトヲ述ベテナク。

宣誓者、次、如ク述ベテ居ル (三頁)

總ベテ、收容所ニ於テ与ヘラシテ待遇カラ判断ミテ諸々、收
容所長並ニソノ部下達ニ依ツテ、実施サレタ如キ日本ノ方策、
食糧不足及ビ虐遇、侮辱ニヨツテ俘虜達ヲ悪イ健康狀
態ニシテオキ、ソノ士氣ヲ衰ヘサセテオクニアルコトハ明瞭デアリ。
三四、檢察文書ハ二九号、一九四六年一月二十三日附フミシ
丁・モロー少佐、宣誓書ヲ検証、爲ニ提出シ且ツ標ヲツケタ
拔萃ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。該宣誓書、函館收容所第
一支部ニ關スルモノデアル。宣誓者ハ軍医デ收容所内病院
ノ擔任ニ當ツテ居タ。一九四三年十二月、捕虜、一人ハ彼、左
ノ膝カ痛ムト訴ヘタ。

供述者ハ此病氣ヲ急性骨髓炎ニシテ即刻手術ヲ要スルモ、
ト診断シ、直チニ收容所長ニ請フテ、此患者ヲ收容所、附近
ニアリテナル分ナル手術、設備ヲ有スル地方ノ工場病院ニ移ス
事、許可ヲ得ニシタ。此許可ハ拒絕サレタ。之ニ於テ證人
ハ自ラ手術ヲ施行スル爲ニ所要ノ外科器械ガ收容所ニ
取寄セラル、事ヲ請求シタ所、是亦拒絕サレタ。其結果ト
ニテ患者ハ数日ナラズニテ死セシメタ。此收容所ニ於テ、日本医
員ハ数多、俘虜ニ強要シテ何百枚カ、薬剤、傳票ニ
署名セセタガ、薬剤ハ配与サレナカッタデアル。此薬剤ヲ日
本人ハ他ニ賣ツタカ、其仲買ニ与ヘタカニタモノト思ハレル。

三五、檢察書類ハ二六號、一九四六年一月三十日、アリ。

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ハークレー陸軍大尉 / CAPTAIN ALLAN BERKELEY / 記宣誓
供述書ヲ檢證、爲ニ提出ス。又其標記セル振替ヲ證據
トシテ提出ス。此供述書ハ福岡第四收容所ニ於ル状態ヲ記
述シテアル。供述者、該收容所ノ医官デアックガ其述ブル所
ニヨリ該收容所ニハ多分、医療材料ガアック、デアルガ偽
虜ハ決テ所要クヲ充テ余ニ用元重ヲ許サレカッタ。其爲
少クとも一人、死セヨ来ラ。

三六。檢察書類オハ一六一號、一九四六年一月二十五日

W. ジョーニ / JOHN W. KINNEY / 記宣誓供述書ヲ檢證、
爲ニ提出シ其標記セル振替ヲ證據トシテ提出ス。此供述
書ハ川崎ニ於ル偽虜收容所ニ関スルモノデアル。

供述者曰ク。(原文オ二、三頁)

a. 司倉庫ニアメリカ赤十字法給品ガ十分ニアックガ衛生
軍醫大澤(音譯) / OSAWA / 我ガ医者カラに後次支
給方ヲ要求セリタニモ拘ハズ、一切給与スル事ヲ拒絶
シタ。コノ事ハ外科用医療器具ニ同様デアック。医者
ハ鍛冶屋カラドリナ器具ヲモチニ入ルコト、出来ルモノヲ持ッ
テ来ルヤウ。餘儀ナクサレタ。

b. 『オサワ / OSAWA / 終始病人ニ医療ヲ拒ミ。約十三
人、死亡ガ三年、石ニ起ツタガ其ノ原因ハ部分癱瘓爲
アック。而シテ偽虜ガ果実及其他ノ食物ヲ盗ム事
ガ出来タト云フ事実ナカリセバ多数ノ者ハ脚氣ヲ死
シデアロウ』

三七。檢察書類オハ一〇七號、一九四五年十月十九日本部

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No. 27

付軍曹 マイケル J. ロバートソン / Staff Sergeant Michael J. ROBERTSON / ニヨル宣誓供述書ヲ檢證ノ爲ニ提出シ其標記セル板斧ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。此供述書ハ飛行士ニ對スル虐待並ニ医療ノ拒否ニ付テ記載シテアル。供述者ハ東京都上空ニ於テ B29 カラ抛リ出サシタ者デ、日本人男女、群集カラ擲ケレタ後、東京軍管兵司令部ニ訊問ノ爲ニ連レテ行カレ、甚処デハ竹ノ棒デ打タレタ。此時ニ彼、片脚ハ折シテ居リ、且両脚ニ榴散弾ニヨル重傷ヲ負フテ居タノデアリ、彼ニ對シテ医療手當ハ加ヘラセカッタ。供述者ハ他ニ一人、米軍飛行士カ同じ監房ニ連レテ来ラシタヲ見タ、其者ハ半ハ精神錯乱ノ状態ニ於テアリ、且ツ其、両手ニハ拷問ノ痕ガアッタ。此飛行士ニモ何等医療ノ手當ハナク、彼、其夜死亡シタ。

三八、檢察書類第八一六三號 一九四五年十月十二日軍曹ハリー・スレーター / Sgt. Harry SLATTERY / ニヨル宣誓供述書ヲ檢證ノ爲ニ提出シ、其、標記セル板斧ヲ證據トシテ提出スル。

此供述者ハ捕虜トナリタレ、聯合國飛行士等ニ對スル医療手當ガ拒否サシタ事ヲ確認スルモノデアリ

II

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元 檢證者八三四号、五四年四月十日宣証セシ米酒鹽水及長市ミナ
ト、サカス、宣証言口供證ヲ檢證トシテ提出シ、印ヲ附シタリ箇
所、按年ヲ宣証トシテ提出スル證人陳述ニ係ルハ五四年四月五日
中、コナニツコイ噺ヲ流布サシキタ、曰ク萬一米國此戰爭ニ勝
ツタラ停廢ハ全部殺サシキミタスヲト
又日本人通譯、證人ニ次、概ニ話シタ、曰ク是ニモ日本三浦
軍、上陸ハ場合ハ停廢ニ決シ家郷ニ見ヤシキト、
停廢ニ決シ米軍、米酒鹽水及長市ミナニ殺サシキミタスヲト

(了ル)